

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL

A Monthly Devoted to the Advancement of
MEDICINE, SURGERY AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES

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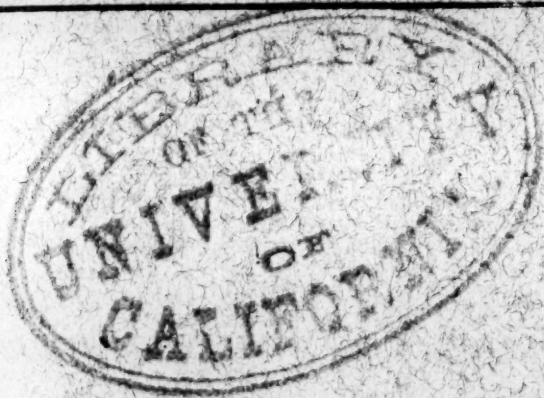
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Vol. XV

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No. 11



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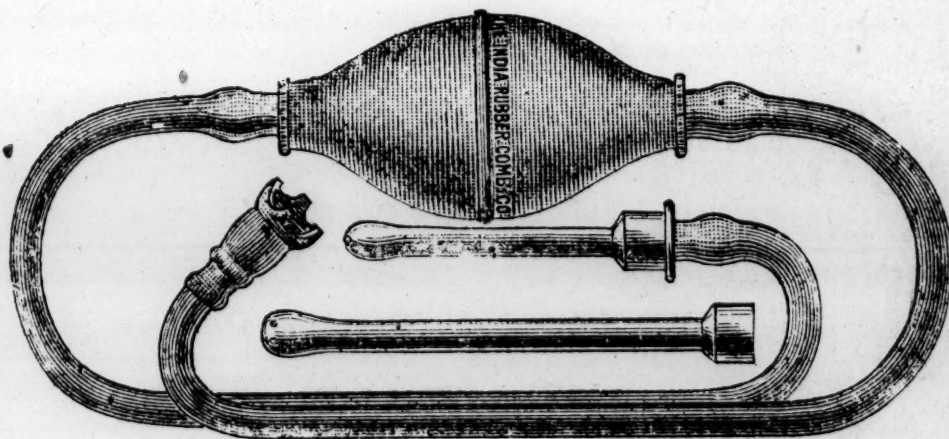
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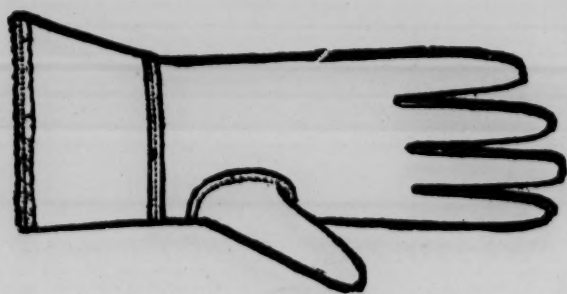
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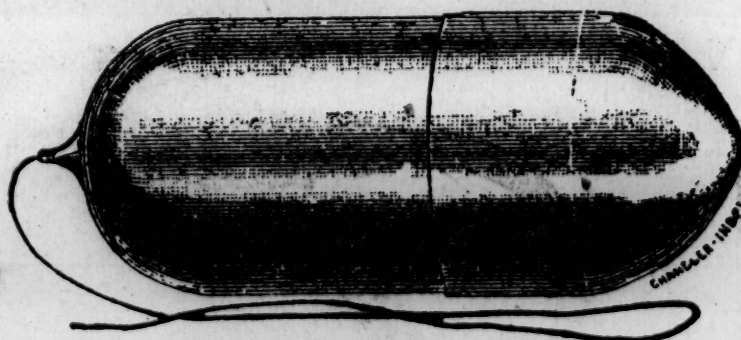
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THE
❖CALIFORNIA❖MEDICAL❖JOURNAL❖

VOL. XV. } SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., NOVEMBER, 1894. { NO. 11.

Original Communications.

Calopractic Surgery. (No. 6.)

(Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *prassein*, to make.)

Lectures by PROF. GERE, California Medical College, Intermediate Course, '94.

Gray hair is the result of failure of the coloring matter to be manufactured in sufficient quantity. It is the natural concomitant of advanced age, but may occur prematurely without apparent falling off in growth or nutrition otherwise. It usually appears earlier in dark than light haired people—perhaps the supply of pigment being more freely drawn upon in the former may be the more quickly exhausted.

In the rare cases of ringed or banded hair as well as in those where the hair has turned white suddenly, as a result of fright or other shock to the nervous system, the apparent whiteness has been found to depend on the rapid development of a gaseous fluid within the substance of the hair obscuring the pigmentary granules to which its color is due.

Alterations in the structure of the hair may be due to impaired nutrition or to the presence of some parasitic disease like ringworm (*trichophytosis*), barber's itch, etc., the consideration of which belongs to the department of skin diseases.

Treatment If the hair and scalp are healthy nothing but cleanliness and proper grooming is needed. The hair should be washed thoroughly every week or two and brushed persistently every day with a soft brush. For cleansing pur-

poses, if plain water is not sufficient, we may use soap, borax or ammonia in the water, or first rub in the yelk of an egg, or use some of the shampoo mixtures prepared by barbers consisting chiefly of pure carbonate of potash or "salts of tartar" in rain water. Any of these alkaline preparations remove the natural oil whose office it is to keep the hair glossy and flexible, so it is well to apply a substitute until the natural secretion has time to accumulate. Any oil may be chosen which is bland and has not a tendency to become rancid or gummy. Hairdressers generally use oil of sesamum or "benne oil" or more frequently castor oil dissolved in alcohol (50 per cent) colored and perfumed to suit the fancy. An excellent application, in which the cleansing and lubricating materials are combined, is known as "Sea foam" and is made as follows:

Take of castor oil two ounces, alcohol one pint, mix them; then mix separately one-half ounce of aqua ammonia and one pint of rain water, finally mix these two solutions and shake well. A little of this well rubbed into the hair makes at first a fine lather which, if the rubbing be continued, soon disappears and leaves the hair soft and smooth without other dressing. Cosmoline or vaseline is a good application where the scalp is dry, perhaps best of all is the fat of sheep's wool—lanolin, though this is a little sticky and may well be mixed with one or two parts of vaseline or olive oil and some perfume added to disguise the unpleasant "sheepy" odor of the lanolin.

When the hair is falling out more active medication may be required. An excellent application which I have used many years under the name of *anti alopecia mixture*, is composed of tincture of cantharides, two drachms; Fowler's solution (liquor potassæ arsenitis), two drachms and glycerine three and one-half ounces, perfumed if desired; a few drops well rubbed into the roots of the hair daily or semi-weekly as required. This stimulates the growth of the hair but is likely to darken its color, in fact anything which invigorates

the growth of the hair will be likely to increase the deposit of coloring matter as well. A rather more stimulating but less elegant dressing is made of tincture of cantharides, one drachm; tannin, twenty grains; oil of capsicum, ten drops and glycerine four ounces; mix and apply night and morning.

Common salt is a good thing to hold the hair on the head and may be used as follows; add as much or a little more salt than will dissolve to a pint of water and at night rub in to the thin spot until the skin tingles slightly, when dry there will appear a thin coating of salt; wash this off in the morning with pure cold water and apply a small quantity of vaseline or other emollient. Electricity judiciously applied promotes nutrition of the skin and hence of its appendage, the hair, so does jaborandi (internally), but the latter darkens it perhaps more than any other remedy. The oil of burdock root in combination with olive oil is advised in Germany as "the best known hair oil to stimulate the growth of the hair." It is also stated that one grain of pilocarpine in a half an ounce of vaseline applied to the scalp will prevent baldness.

Dr. W. F. Waugh, in the *Medical World* says: "The following has proved very useful:

R

Quininæ Sulphat.	-	-	3j
Ol. Cajuputi	-	-	f 3ss
Ol. Rosmarini	-	-	f 3j
Sp. Ammon. Arom.	-	-	f 3ss
Sp. Myrciæ ad.	-	-	f 3viii

M Sig. Apply to the scalp every other day. In the case of men, we would suggest that the hair be cut close; or the scalp shaved, and an ointment of thymol, ten to thirty

grains to the ounce of lanoline, well rubbed into the scalp."

For Alopecia:

R

Ext. Pilocarpi	-	-	-	f 3j
Tinct. Cantharides	-	-	-	f 3ss
Liniment Saponis	-	-	-	q. s. f 3jv

M Sig. Rub in the scalp daily.

---Prof. Bartholow, Philadelphia.

While speaking of shampoo mixtures I might have mentioned the following formula from *The Doctor*:

R

Soft Soap, pure	-	-	1 ounce.
Carbonate of Potassium	-	-	2 ounces.
Water	-	-	20 ounces.
Alcohol	-	-	2 ounces.

Dissolve the soap and the alkali in the water and then add the alcohol and any favored perfume.

With reference to seborrhœa especially I may say it is amenable to treatment in its earlier stages. We should look after the general health, digestion and nutrition. Internally, arsenic in small doses long continued is an orthodox remedy, but jaborandi or its alkaloid is probably better. The general tonic effect, as well as local, of electricity should not be forgotten. Externally, a great variety of stimulating or irritant applications have been used, remembering that stronger applications are tolerated on the scalp than elsewhere. Among the remedies which have been recommended, singly or in combination, are alcohol and the various "spirits", essential oils, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphur, tar, cantharides, camphor, capsicum, mustard, corrosive sublimate and other mercurials, carbolic acid, iodine, turpentine, ammonia, chrysarobin, quinine, acetic acid and various soaps, in lotions, liniments and ointments. In the dry form of the affection, *Seborrhœa sicca*, some of the ointments or oily applications containing camphor, carbolic acid, tar or some of the mercurials are preferable, while in seborrhœa oleosa we may select the alkaline lotions or soapy preparations—probably as

good as any is the following formula recommended by Kaposi being an alcoholic solution or tincture of German green soap:

R
 Saponis viridis (Germ.)
 Alcoholis - - - aa ʒij
 Solve. filtre et adde
 Ol. Lavandulæ - - - m xxv

The oil of lavender is simply to cover up the disagreeable fishy odor of the soap. A tablespoonful or two of this preparation should be used daily as a shampoo for several minutes, the addition of a little water will make a fine lather; the soap should then be washed away by a free application of pure water and the hair thoroughly dried, then a little vaseline applied to avoid an unpleasant sensation of dryness and tension which might otherwise prove annoying. In alopecia areata, similar stimulating measures as heretofore mentioned may be employed. Shaving or clipping the hair close often stimulates its growth and in any case the local treatment is much simplified by having the hair short. Following are some formulas clipped from various medical journals:

Dandruff.—A solution of Listerine, one-half ounce to the ounce of water, will clear the hair of dandruff and prevent its falling out from that cause.

Skinner's Dandruff Mixture—.

R
 Chloral hydrate - - - parts 1
 Glycerin - - - " 4
 Bay rum - - - " 16
 M —National Druggist.

Dandruff.—Dr. A. J. Harrison recommends the following salve:

R
 Caustic Potash - - - 8 grains.
 Phenic Acid - - - 24 grains.
 Lanolin - - - 4 drachms.
 Cocoanut Oil - - - 4 drachms.
 M Sig. Rub into the scalp morning and evening.

Treatment of Dry Seborrhœa of the Scalp.—

Dr. Geo. H. Rohe, in the *Maryland Medical Journal*, Feb. 18, 1888, writes as follows in regard to the treatment of baldness due to or accompanied by dandruff, or dry seborrhœa of the scalp, which constitutes nine-tenths of the cases of baldness that apply for treatment:

The scalp is washed two or three times a week with a good tar soap, and afterward a lotion containing either sulphur or resorcin is applied and well rubbed in. The formulæ I generally use are the following:

R	Resorcini puri	-	-	-	-	3jss
	Sp. myrciæ	-	-	-	-	3viij

M

R	Sulphuris præcip.	-	-	-	-	3ss
	Sp. myrciæ	-	-	-	-	3viij

M

A small quantity of glycerine or castor-oil may be added to either of the above, if the scalp is very dry. If preferred, an ointment may be used instead of the lotion. Either of the following will be serviceable:

R	Sulphuris præcip.	-	-	-	-	3ss
	Ungt. aquæ rosæ	-	-	-	-	3j

M Ft. ungt.

R	Resorcini puri	-	-	-	grs. xv-xx
	Ungt. aquæ rosæ	-	-	-	3j

M Ft. ungt.

R	Acidi salicylici	-	-	-	grs. x
	Sulphuris præcip.	-	-	-	3ss
	Ungt. aquæ rosæ	-	-	-	3j

M Ft. ungt.

A mild ammoniated mercury ointment is also often useful.

Alopecia.—*Porrigo decalvans* or alopecia, the *Medical Waif* says, has been uniformly treated successfully by the "repeated application of some preparation of cantharides."

Stirpiculture. (No. 2.)

BY H. MICHENER, M. D., HALSEY, OREGON.

In my former paper the statement was made that every child had an inherent right to a good birth. This demands on the part of the parents, also the grand-parents, good physical, moral, and intellectual qualities. These qualities are the rightful birthright of the offspring and no one possessing them has the right to squander them and thereby leave to his children a bankrupt inheritance. Anyone who does not try to conserve these energies or qualities is destroying that which is not his but that which rightfully belongs to his offspring.

In this conservation of one's energies or qualities, society as a whole has also a right which is paramount to that of the individual. It is a violation of God's law as well as the statute laws of man for one to appropriate to his individual use, or to destroy, that which belongs to others without giving to the injured one full recompense, else must he suffer the penalty of an infracted law. But in the case of parents who squander or abuse the qualities that should descend to their offspring it is the innocent who suffer the penalty and to whom no recompense can be given.

This penalty which the parents should pay but which is inflicted upon the children consists either of a weakened physical constitution, an impaired mental state, a depraved moral nature or a combination of these conditions. This is according to the law that "like begets like". Parents with impaired vitality will beget children with weakened vitality. Wheat is not grown from sowing tares. If either or both

parents be tuberculous or scrofulous, while they may not transmit the germs of the disease directly to the child, that is, while the child may not be infected *in utero*, it will be of that diathesis favorable to the ready inception of the disease which afflicted the parents. The environments and habits of life of the child may be such that the outbreak of the disease may be deferred until late in life or perhaps not appear at all, but it may afflict the grand-children under conditions favorable for its development, they having received a vitality by inheritance whose resistance to disease is feeble.

The same hereditary transmission is true of all diseases that produce systemic taint. This is seen every day in the victims of that dread disease, consumption. Yet we continue to marry and give in marriage, breeding children of low vitality who, encumbering the earth, if they survive the diseases incident to childhood, only long to marry and multiply themselves again. If consumptives married among themselves we would expect that in a few generations the children would become of such low vitality that none would survive to maturity and this result would be highly advantageous to society. But there is constantly a mingling of tainted with untainted blood and the result is a longer continuation of the diseased strain.

Every physician can call to mind examples illustrative of the hereditary taints of systemic diseases. I recall to mind a family of five whose father died of consumption. Each child arrived at maturity, married, bred from one to three children and then succumbed to the disease from which their father died, before reaching the age of thirty years, excepting one who is constantly struggling against the approach of the same disease. Yet he is wedded to one of a like diathesis and breeding a puny, sickly set of children. I know another family of four generations of scrofula. These are not rare instances but are simply illustrative of what are common conditions.

It is well known that the children of parents who were af-

flicted with hemorrhoids will suffer from the same difficulty upon arriving at the age at which the parents became afflicted. Now it is evident that they did not *inherit* the *piles* but their parents imparted to them a weakened condition favorable to the development of hemorrhoids. The same is true of intestinal parasites, a condition of the intestines rendering them suitable as a habitat for parasites will be transmitted.

A deformed or maimed person if such deformity or maiming is produced by extrinsic causes, such as fractures, surgical operations, etc., will not transmit a like condition, but if the deformity be produced by a perversion or lack of development, the condition of perversion or deficiency is liable to be transmitted.

Peculiar formations are transmissible. I attended a primipara in confinement two years ago. Attached to the left little finger of the child, at the middle joint, was a growth the size and shape of a kidney bean, suspended by a pedicle one-half an inch in length and of the thickness of wrapping cord. The father when born had a similar growth on his left little finger and one of his brothers had one on each little finger. This in the case of the primipara was not the result of maternal impression as the mother was not aware of the peculiarity in the family. Examples of supernumerary digits occurring in successive generations are numerous.

Hæmophilia is a deficiency in the blood of a coagulant quality and this deficiency is transmitted to succeeding generations.

Cancer which is supposed to be local in its origin is found in succeeding generations, making its appearance when the victim has reached the age at which it appeared in the ancestors.

Examples of numerous diseases which are transmitted from parent to offspring might be given but the foregoing is sufficient.

Now if physical qualities be transmitted from parent to

child the same is true of mental and moral qualities. In discussing the transmission of mental and moral qualities, the power of impressing the child *in utero* by the will of the mother will be discussed later.

As in the physical, so in the mental and moral natures, there may be a defect or perversion in one or more faculties and an excess or preponderance in others, thereby disturbing the equilibrium, which should exist between the different faculties, and a lop-sided development is the result, and a similar development is found in the offspring. In a family where the mother was hysterical, during an attack of which her language and actions were vile and obscene, the father eccentric, there being a trace of insanity in his family, the eldest daughter was a nympho-maniac and devoid of the sense of shame; the son was a masturbator and subject to attacks of hystero-epilepsy, and while physically strong was mentally deficient. The second daughter was bright mentally but disposed to become a prostitute. These children received good training as their parents were devoted Christians, but the perverted mental and moral conditions of the parents were augmented in the children.

Vicious parents beget vicious children. The children of the slums become the citizens of the slums. The vicious qualities are inherent in the off-spring and though education and environments may lead to their repression, yet the qualities are not effaced and an exciting cause will sweep away in a moment all that education and environments have done and the original qualities will manifest themselves in all of their viciousness. Several generations brought under restraining influences while at the same time there are ennobling influences at work upon them may overcome the evil tendencies. It is too often true that if the parents are thieves the thievish propensity or disregard for the property rights of others, is inherent in the child. This principle of like begetting like is recognized and virtually admitted in such remarks as "he is a born thief." or, "he is a born liar." etc.

If the source of a stream be impure the stream itself will be impure and the proportion of impurity is only decreased by the inflow of pure streams tributary to it. Yet even at the mouth impure elements will be found. So it is with the stream of mankind.

The spiritual qualities are transmissible by the same law—like begets like—but not in the same degree as are the animal qualities. The latter are natural constituents of our natures while the former qualities are a product or result of our higher evolution. Now in the evolutionary struggle for the “survival of the fittest” it is seldom that the “fittest”, in the highest sense of the word, survives to any great degree of multiplication of itself. The animal will predominate over the spiritual. So it is with man. The classes whose blood is foul with diseases and hereditary taints are exceedingly fertile—an effort of nature in the propagation of species. The prevention of this propagation of disease is a question that should interest not only the physicians but the laity. The investigation of stirpiculture, or the science of breeding, should be fostered by the State as a science in which the State is most vitally interested. Yet in some states a physician makes himself liable to the law if he informs a woman of a method whereby she may avoid becoming the mother of a brood of drunkards, criminals, or of mentally deficient children.

It is the ignorant, diseased, and vicious classes that fill our eleemosynary, reformatory and penal institutions. Education will remove the first class and if the remaining two classes can be eliminated by careful breeding or non-breeding the State is the gainer.

Medical science at present is devoting great attention to the prevention of disease, but its study is chiefly in the line of sanitation and prevention of infection. In hereditary or transmissible diseases it should look further. Here it should concern itself in the prevention of the propagation of diseased persons.

This can only be done by instructing the public as to who should and who should not marry and under what conditions children should or should not be bred. In a following paper a further discussion of the subject will be given.

Abdominal Surgery--Report of Interesting Cases.

Tacoma, Wash. Sept. 27th. 1894.

Editor of CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Dear Sir:—Thinking the subjoined recital of cases may interest some of your many readers I send this article for publication.

Mr. M——, a resident of Hoquiam, Washington, was treated by one of our foremost physicians for cancer of the stomach. I was called to see the patient and concurred in the diagnosis and had the gentleman removed to the Fanny Paddock Hospital where I operated upon him August 23rd, in the following manner:

An incision was made in the median line of the abdomen extending from the ensiform cartilage to the umbilicus. The stomach was then drawn into the wound and a point selected upon its posterior surface above its greater curvature into which the female half of a Murphy's anastomosis button was inserted and secured by a "running string" in the well known manner taught and practiced by that eminent surgeon. The central cylinder was now held with forceps by an assistant. A loop of small intestine was now selected about three feet from the carcinomatous pylorus, into the convex side of which the male half of the anastomosis button was inserted and the "running string" tightly drawn around its cylinder. The serous surfaces to be apposed were then scarified with an aseptic needle. A half turn of the bowel was now made as advised by Rockwitz, so that when united with the stomach "the peristaltic wave of both would be in the same direction." The forceps attached to the cylinders were then removed and

each half of the button held between the fingers and slowly pressed together, care being taken that the edge of the wound came entirely within the clasp of the button as emphasized by Dr. Murphy. Precaution was taken that the two halves were not pushed too tightly together for fear of too rapid atrophy being produced. The exposed structures were protected from cold during the operation by being covered by towels wrung out of hot, sterilized water. The abdomen was now closed; the peritoneum by a continuous suture of fine silk; the skin and muscles with silkworm-gut sutures. Nutrient enemata were given for the first twenty-four hours subsequent to operation, after which fluid nutriment was administered by mouth.

The patient seemed to do very well for the first few days, when signs of peritonitis manifested themselves and on August 30th, just one week from the date of operation he died.

Post-mortem four hours after death showed the button still in place, the edges held firmly together by peritoneal exudate. Cause of death, septic peritonitis.

Every care was taken to perform a thoroughly aseptic operation. Each day for three days prior to operation lavage of the stomach was performed. Thorough disinfection of the field of operation was done twenty-four hours prior to the operation at which time an antiseptic abdominal dressing was strapped over the abdomen and left until the time of operating. Saline rectal enemata moved the bowels several times during the few days the patient was in the hospital prior to operation, and intestinal antiseptics administered by the mouth.

Every care was taken by myself and assistants in the preparation of our hands and forearms, the finger nails were first pared and cleansed with a pen-knife; the hands and forearms were thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water, after which they were washed in permanganate solution followed by oxalic acid solution and lastly, sublimate solution one to one thousand; the instruments, sutures, button, etc.,

were boiled for fifteen minutes in carbonate of soda solution. The temporary antiseptic dressing over the abdomen was removed by one of the trained nurses who was careful to not touch the region of the operation and the abdomen again washed in absolute alcohol followed by sublimate solution one to one thousand. Sterilized towels surrounded the place of intended incision and gauze sponges were used which were frequently wrung out of hot, sterilized water. No chemicals were used about the operation except a one to one thousand sublimate solution in which I occasionally cleansed my hands during the operation.

Mrs. Peterson, Norwegian, aged 34 years, the mother of two children, last child being sixteen months old. When her baby was fourteen months old (two months before I saw her) she was suddenly seized with excruciating pain and became very weak and kept her bed for a few days but did not send for a physician although she passed several large clots. She came to my office August 20th, presenting the appearance of one suffering from acute progressive anemia. I made an examination and diagnosed extra-uterine pregnancy and advised immediate operation. She entered the Fanny Paddock Hospital on the 22nd day of August and I operated upon her the following day, August 23rd.

As soon as the peritoneum was incised free blood welled up into the wound together with large black clots. Passing two fingers of my left hand quickly down into the pelvis I soon found the origin of the bleeding to be the ovarian artery of the right side, which, together with the uterine end of the tube and broad ligament I clamped with long-jawed forceps and proceeded to strip away the placenta which was attached to the tube and intestines. To facilitate its removal I had the patient elevated to the Trendelenberg position. When I had removed what remained of the extra-uterine pregnancy I applied a ligature around the tube and artery close to the uterus and removed the ruptured tube and also the ovary of the right side. Finding a pyosalpinx together with a dis-

eased ovary upon the left side I removed these structures also. Chromicized catgut was used as ligature material. The patient was now lowered to the horizontal position and the abdomen flushed for several minutes with Thiersch's solution followed by normal salt solution. Three large pieces of sterilized gauze were packed into the pelvis to the sides and behind the uterus, the ends protruding from the lower angle of the wound where the stitches were left untied to be tied after the removal of the gauze. The patient made a good recovery. The gauze was removed the fifth day when the lower sutures were tied. She is still confined to her bed where she will remain until the expiration of six weeks to guard against the likelihood of ventral hernia.

Otto Wahlgren, aged 22 years, suffering from an appendicular abscess was operated upon August 23rd. Incision was made well towards Poupart's ligament, being similar to the Bossini-Halstead incision for forming a new channel for the spermatic cord in their hernia operation, except that it was made a little more internal, that is, above and internal to the inguinal rings. After evacuating the abscess I washed out the sac thoroughly with Thiersch's solution and packed it with sterilized gauze. The appendix was not removed. Wound firmly united and patient about but wearing an abdominal supporter to guard against formation of hernia.

These three abdominal operations were performed on the same day. It is not seldom that I perform two abdominal operations on the same day, but this is the first instance of my having three. However, I often have two abdominal operations together with a curettement of the uterus, repair of a lacerated cervix, or a perineal operation the same day.

Mr. H. R——, aged 19 years was sent to me by Dr. Thos. McCracken, of Puyallup, on December 9th, 1894. Doctor Charles McCutcheon, House surgeon of the Fanny Paddock Hospital, saw the patient with me and we both concurred in the diagnosis made by Dr. McCracken, of appendicitis. Dr. McCutcheon felt positive that rupture of the appendicular

abscess into the peritoneal cavity had already occurred and advised immediate operation. The patient was immediately placed upon the operating table and with the skillful assistance of Dr. McCutcheon, in the presence of Dr. George D. Shaver, county physician, and Dr. Frederick J. Schug, city physician, I opened the abdomen in the right iliac region and the diagnosis of perforation into the peritoneal cavity, as predicted by Dr. McCutcheon was verified. The gangrenous appendix was removed, the peritoneal cavity drained with gauze after flushing with Thiersch's solution followed by normal salt solution. The patient is now well.

I thought of reporting one more abdominal operation but I will report that in a future article to OUR JOURNAL.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

C. E. CASE, M. D.

A Unique Case of Cranial Bullet Wound.

By W. K. VANCE, M. D., San Rafael, Cal.

The JOURNAL for May, 1892, reports a "Case of Extra-Uterine Gestation" occurring in my practice. I now record another rare case—cranio-cerebral bullet wound. February 14th, 1893,—a day sacred to St. Valentine—I was hastily summoned to Mervyn Hotel, Glen Ellen. On arrival I found the hotel clerk lying on his bed stunned, and blood flowing from a wound of the right temple. This ardent young Frenchman had fired a 22 calibre bullet into his brain case. The *motif*—*une affaire du cœur!* In the area of the wound lay the temporal artery exposed, uninjured. The victim was conscious but unwilling to say anything. He complained of severe pains along the left cervical region and of the left occiput. Introducing a probe it at once touched what seemed to be a foreign metallic substance. I called upon the onlookers to verify the fact that my probe had struck some sub-

stance that gave forth a dull metallic note. This, then, was my first impression.

A great spiritual writer observes that our first thoughts, begotten of impulse, are often truer than second thoughts—of calculation. Probably this dictum is as applicable in medical and surgical practice as in ethics or morals. Having dressed the wound and bandaged the head, I left the sufferer, enjoining upon the nurse two important principles in head injuries—perfect repose and restricted diet.

Next day, Dr. Press Smith, of Santa Rosa, Physician to Sonoma County Hospital, met me in consultation. Relating the history of the accident and mentioning that pains continued to be referred only to the jaw, neck and occiput on the left side the Doctor remarked, "It looks as if the bullet had gone around." When examining the patient Dr. Smith used the probe and felt it strike a hard object, but suggested that this was a piece of bone. The hotel proprietor exhibited the weapon handled by Alfred Dubos and we noticed that the cartridge of the bullet had burst, the momentum of the bullet, therefor, was likely lessened in transit. Dr. Smith and I agreed to adopt an expectant or *laissez-faire* policy, not to trephine or otherwise interfere. Our client's temperature was now high; he was very sensitive to noise and had attacks of vomiting. I administered morphia and anti-kamnia.

Prognosis is a delicate function of practice. Being interrogated, Dr. Smith said that likely in eight or ten days time Dubos would develop spasms and expire. My expectation was, that irritative or hectic fever would set in and wear the victim out. Pus now began to ooze from the orifice, and in a few days the general condition of Dubos showed improvement. The case excited much interest and all the San Francisco papers had paragraphs touching upon the phenomenon of a man, alive, sensible, intelligent, fairly comfortable, with a bullet lodged somewhere inside his cranium. I remembered one of the aphorisms of old Hippocrates, "No injury of

the head is too trivial to be neglected or too serious to be beyond hope." The "crowbar case" is historical. Doctor D'Evelyn, of San Francisco, told an *Examiner* reporter that he had seen the victim's skull in New York. I may say that while a student at hospital in London (1875) I examined the veritable crowbar in the Hunterian Museum, Royal College of Surgeons.

Judging from criticisms of the intelligent laity, I fancy that anatomy and physiology are taught superficially in our schools. The brain is not essential to life. The older writers spoke of brain, heart and lungs as the tripod of life; we now know that life ultimately stands upon two legs. Bichat described three *atria mortis*—interruption of circulation, of respiration and of cerebation. But Fagge, of Guy's Hospital, argues in his classical monograph, "Modes of dying," that the third of Bichat's modes is resolvable into the other two. One critic contended that a man cannot live with a bullet imbedded in his cerebrum; another that such a victim must soon become crazy. However, the tragic Frenchman continued to live and it was deemed advisable to send him to the County Hospital. While there, eight weeks after the attempted suicide, the young fellow got leave to visit his old friends; so he journeyed to Glen Ellen, and had a jolly time with the boys. Dr. Smith wrote to me, early in June, that our client had sustained a sharp attack of localized meningitis, and a fatal issue must be looked for. However, the threatening symptoms cleared away. Later on, the young man again became ill and succumbed June 23rd, having lived 129 days since the injury.

Dr. Smith and I conducted the autopsy. The bullet, flattened and twisted, now in my possession, was discovered at once on the surface of the right frontal lobe, directly inside the orifice of the wound of skull cap. Our primary diagnosis was correct and Dr. Smith observed that had we been led to act on the same, the wound could have been enlarged and the patient's life preserved.

This peculiar case recalls some interesting clinical facts.

1st. Instances occasionally occur where bullets remain lodged in the cerebrum without producing fatal results or even causing serious symptoms of danger for a long time.

2nd. The pains felt by Dubos on the left side of the neck and behind the left ear.—These are in a sense “sympathetic” pains, but it is best to regard them in a more natural relation, as resulting from some direct nervous communication passing between the part where the pain is expressed and the real or remotely situated cause of the pain, and to accustom ourselves to inquire what association or continuity of nerves is the exponent of pain.

I have been brushing up my knowledge of sensory nerve connections as regards the scalp and dura mater, and find myself unable to explain, from this standpoint, the occurrence and persistence for many days, of the pains on the left side. Probably, contusion by contre-coup of the brain substance is the best hypothesis to advance. Bruise of cerebral tissue may arise in a part of the brain far away from the original seat of injury. Statistics show that the middle lobes are most frequently contused.

3. Alfred Dubos, prior to the accident, was known to me as a young fellow of feeble mental equipment and of poor purse. Death was for him a happy result. But cases will arise where, under such circumstances, prolongation of life, rather than premature euthanasia, is desirable. From this point of view I make two observations. (a) Our primary impulsive diagnosis turned out to be a verity, and Dr. Smith remarked, as soon as the bullet lay exposed to view at the post-mortem “We might have enlarged the bony aperture, extracted the bullet, and saved life.” (b) I was not responsible for the later treatment, and had I been, Dubos might not have obeyed instructions. I am a firm believer in the principles of treatment laid down by Hilton in his classic work on “Rest and Pain”, and specially so in connection with head injuries, whether they be serious or trivial, remembering

the wise aphorism of the philosophic father of medicine already quoted. These accidents call for seclusion and repose, mental and bodily, on the part of the victim; also for a regimen restricted and unstimulating. This scheme of treatment to be continued for a considerable time.

As a concluding note let me say that a case like the one here reported comes to me as an interesting break in the monotony of routine. It enlarges one's intellectual horizon, opens up new vistas of thought. Do we not feel somewhat as did Keats "on first looking into Chapman's Homer." It was an epoch in the poet's life, and he exclaims in an exquisite sonnet:

"Then felt I like some watcher of the skies,
When a new planet swims into his ken."

Change of Time.

The Regular Term of the California Medical College for 1895 will commence the second Monday in January.

Congestive Apoplexy, Again.

By C. B. DEAN, M. D., Norborne, Mo.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL:—

I notice in the October JOURNAL an item by Dr. C. J. Sharp, of Oakland, Cal., in which he refers to a case of congestive apoplexy, which recalls quite vividly a case that occurred in my practice on the evening of June 20th, 1894.

Mr. W——, had called on me a day or two before for treatment for a mild type of dysentery, which yielded readily. I had warned him to exercise care as to quality and quantity of diet for several days, but his appetite demanded a "square

meal" as he afterward expressed it, and feeling well, he proceeded to supply the meal in the shape of buttermilk, potatoes, steak, eggs, onions and green beans, all of which he enjoyed fully.

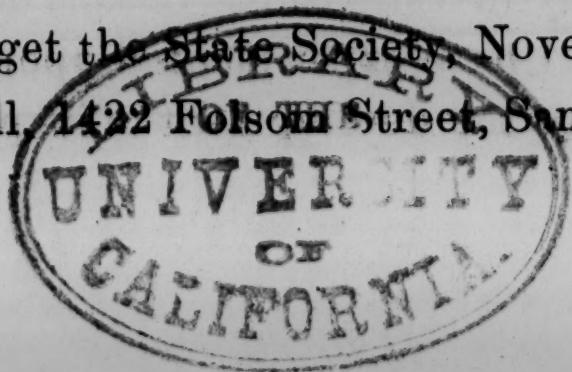
Within half an hour he began to have uneasy sensations in the region of his stomach, with a gradual distension by the large quantity of gas produced by the active fermentation of his conglomerate supper. Fermentation went on, gas accumulated, he was unable to throw it off by eructation, breathing became difficult, palpitation occurred and dizziness became so great as to compel the recumbent position.

Mrs. W——, sent a neighbor for help who reported Mr. W——, as sure to die "as he was getting black in the face." I found him livid, breathing spasmodically, unable to swallow, and no room in his stomach for medicine if he had been able to do so, nearly unconscious, which was complete by the time I had my hypodermic syringe ready for use, charged with three-tenths of a grain of apomorphia which I injected over the biceps with little hope of relief. However, the action was prompt, and I had hardly got him turned crosswise on the bed with his head hanging over the rail and he lying on his stomach, before he began to vomit, not ceasing until he had deposited at least a gallon of fluid and solid food in the vessel. The gas was horribly sickening notwithstanding the doors and windows were open. The relief of all the distressing symptoms were complete within half an hour after administering the apomorphia.

After a few days rest he was out and about his business.

Query. Will not apomorphia relieve all cases of an apoplectic nature if breathing has not ceased?

Don't forget the State Society, November 21st and 22nd,
College Hall, 1422 Folsom Street, San Francisco.



Apis Mellifica.

By JOSEPH S. WEST, M. D., Colusa, California.

The authorities tell us that apis acts through the organic nervous system, upon five special centres: the cellular tissue, skin, serous membranes, mucous membranes and the glandular system. "Its physiological action may cause rapid swelling of cellular tissue, with redness and stinging pains followed by acute œdema and dropsy; in the skin we may have urticarious inflammation; in the serous membranes we may have dropsical effusions as hydro-pericardium, ascites and hydrocephalus; the mucous membranes of eyes, mouth, fauces, tonsils, throat, gastro-intestinal tract, kidneys and bladder may be inflamed; the ovaries, especially the left, and the testicles may be congested, suffer mild inflammation, with tendency to become dropsical."

Upon these lines I have studied this remedy quite faithfully for twenty-five years. I have read its literature from Eclectic and Homœopathic sources; I have put it to clinical test many times during this period of study, and as a result of my experimentation I have about concluded that it is a very disappointing remedy. I have used the specific tincture of Lloyd Bros. and the tinctures of the Homœopaths; I have made dilutions of these stronger remedies, but the results were equally disappointing under the use of any one of the strengths of the remedy. I have used it in ovarian and uterine irritation, in strangury, ischuria, cystitis, hydrothorax, ascites, meningitis, diphtheria, scarlatina, measles, urticaria and in erysipelas, following the indications as carefully as I could, but meeting with very meager results for good.

I like the close study of the single remedies of materia medica, and have learned to intensely appreciate the action of several of them, such as arsenic, aconite, belladonna, bryonia, gelsemium, etc., but my investigations of apis have not excited my admiration. I have experimented upon myself and others with reference to the development of its physiological

effects and have found it unable to cover the ground claimed for it.

Three weeks ago I had a very strong demonstration of failure under the most favorable circumstances. A little child, sixteen months old, was stung about its head and face. Not less than fifty bee-stings were extracted from its body. I watched closely for results following the injection of so much virus into so young a subject. I watched in vain for sopor interrupted by piercing shrieks, for delirium, squinting, the grinding of teeth, boring of the head into the pillow, twitching of one side, with paralysis of the other, for swelling or ulceration of the tonsils, sense of rawness in anus and diarrhoea with every motion of the body, frequent desire to urinate with passage of but a few drops of highly colored urine burning and stinging the urethra as it passed, and for urticaria with intolerable itching, but aside from some local irritation of the skin, and slight swelling of the face, which disappeared in a few hours without medical treatment, there were no other effects whatever.

After my experience with apis I am strongly tempted to relegate it to oblivion.

The meeting of the State Society will be very interesting. None should miss it. November 21st and 22nd.

Pichi (*Fabiana imbricata*).

By DR. J. BALL, San Francisco.

This drug is, comparatively, new to the medical profession, although it has been long used in parts of South America for urinary troubles. Its properties are diuretic and tonic. As far as can be learned from the statements of those who have had experience with the remedy it will allay vesical ir-

ritation, almost immediately increase the flow of urine, wash out calcareous deposits, when not too large to pass through the urethra, and so modify and tone up the mucous lining of the urinary passages as to speedily cure a catarrh, whether acute, chronic or purulent, after the usual means for removing such troubles have failed.

It can be used in gonorrhoea at any stage with good results, as it seems to modify the discharge and to have a sedative effect on the inflamed parts. It is said to also act as a general tonic to the secretory processes, and to be an excellent remedy in icterus, dropsy and those forms of dyspepsia which are due to derangements of the liver, and bile ducts. A direct result of its most marked property is the beneficial effect which it exerts on the lithic, uric, and rheumatic diatheses. It is ordinarily administered in doses varying from 15 to 60 minims of the fluid extract, three or four times a day in water or syrup; or 5 to 10 grains of a powdered or solid extract can be given in capsule every three or four hours.

Eclectics will regret it all their lives, should they miss the coming session of our State Society, Nov. 21st and 22nd.

Rudy's Pile Suppository

is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send two stamps for circular and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Registered Pharmacist, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. NO POSTALS ANSWERED. For sale by all first-class druggists everywhere.

N. B. Greensfelder & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco, California.

Mention this Journal:

THE ❖ CALIFORNIA * MEDICAL * JOURNAL. ❖

The Board of Examiners of the Eclectic Medical Society of California, will meet throughout the year regularly at 4 o'clock P. M. on the second Thursday of each month, at the office of GEO. G. GERE, M. D., Secretary, 412½ Post Street, San Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

Therapeutic Notes.

BY H. T. WEBSTER, M. D.

Piper methysticum.—A last year's graduate writes that he "cannot seem to get results from piper methysticum in facial neuralgia", and cites a case treated by him successfully with other remedies. Though the case cited is not very fully described, I feel confident that the nerves were not involved, except by the pressure due to engorgement of other tissues. I think it was a case of cranial myalgia, probably of rheumatic or malarial origin.

Cases calling for piper methysticum are rare, and are only those in which the nerve structure is invaded by disease. The drug is not generally analgesic in property, but its influence is that of a dynamical restorer of normal conditions in nervous tissue, under certain circumstances, instead of that of a general pain reliever. One need not expect to cure pain in the face with it unless the pain be that of genuine tic douloureux. It is a rifle-ball which must be sent directly at the mark.

Althio.—An article in the last number of the *American Medical Journal*, by Dr. T. W. Miles, of Denver, Colorado,

throws considerable light on the character of a remedy with which some rather astonishing cures have been made in San Francisco lately, by the binding on of a plaster. The article is so valuable that I will quote extensively from it. Althio is the name by which the agent is known, and it consists largely of a mineral earth, obtained somewhere in Maryland, the remedy originally having been introduced, it appears, by a physician from Baltimore. When ready for application, althio resembles soft clay, in appearance and consistency. The mineral earth referred to, which is found in the market dry, is mixed with a small quantity of "Bole Armenia" and animal charcoal, and sufficient glycerine added to reduce it to the consistency of soft clay. This is spread upon the surface of the body to a depth of about one-fourth inch, and over this is spread a layer of absorbent cotton, and over all a jacket of cheesecloth, sewed on tight. The routine treatment consists of the administration of an "alterative" mixture, composed of phytolacca, rheum and euonymus, and a "tonic" mixture consisting of the compound syrup of hypophosphites. It is needless to suggest that the educated physician will use his own judgment about the character of his internal remedies while using this application, which, it seems, promises to almost revolutionize the treatment of some stubborn chronic conditions.

Dr. Miles writes that "it is, without doubt, the finest application for any kind of inflammatory condition that I ever saw. Its effect upon sprains is almost miraculous. I have used it in the treatment of two sprained ankles, one sprained wrist and one sprained knee. There were no ligaments torn in any case. In every case the soreness and inflammation were entirely relieved in thirty-six hours.

I had one case of "flat-foot", a Swede, twenty-four years old, who had carried heavy loads when a youth and strained the plantar ligaments until "the hollow of his foot made a hole in the ground." The entire tarso-metatarsal articulation in each foot was in a state of chronic inflammation. The

joints were enlarged and tender, and the patient walked with great difficulty, having to use a cane in each hand. This condition had existed for eight years and was gradually growing worse, so that he had been unable to attend to business (bar tending) for the last two years. I applied the althio to his feet, from the ankle to the toes, covering with a layer of absorbent cotton, and sewing them up tight in cheese-cloth every third day. He was able to wear his shoes over the dressing. At the end of two weeks he could walk without a cane. He steadily improved, and at the expiration of three months he considered himself well. The swelling had subsided, the soreness and lameness were all gone, and he could walk off briskly without limping. Of course, he was still flat-footed, but, except that deformity, his feet were in a normal condition.

Mrs. S——, a fleshy lady, while coming out of the Tabor Grand Opera House, caught the heel of her shoe on the edge of one of the steps and turned her ankle. She was carried to her carriage, taken home, and Pond's Extract freely applied until morning, when I was called to attend her. I found the ankle badly swollen, hot and painful. I applied the althio in the usual manner, and had her lie with the foot slightly elevated. At the end of twenty-four hours, contrary to my orders, she was limping around the house, and the swelling had so far subsided that the cheese-cloth bandage was getting loose. I tightened this by taking several seams in it with a needle and thread. At the end of the third day I removed the dressing. The ankle was apparently well. I advised further rest and care, but this was largely disregarded. The only trouble afterwards experienced was a slight weakness of the joint for a few weeks.

In a case of complete hepatization of the right lung, following pneumonia, I applied the althio every other day for three weeks. The patient improved from the first. The lung cleared up nicely, and at the end of the treatment the air entered all parts of the lung and the cough was entirely re-

lieved. This was a remarkable case, and one in which ordinarily we would expect a protracted convalescence and perhaps consumption as a result.

In April, 1893, Mr. P——, who was putting in hot water heaters in Salt Lake, Utah, stepped into a vat of hot water. His leg went in up to his knee, and although immediately withdrawn he was so badly scalded that when his clothing was removed the entire epidermis came off, from the shoe-top to the knee. He was treated in Salt Lake for four weeks, when, through the influence of a friend, he was induced to come to Denver for treatment. I found the leg encased in a dressing of powdered iodoform and bismuth. This was dried and caked on about an eighth of an inch in thickness. The leg was hot and painful. After three hours' careful soaking and clipping of hairs, I succeeded in removing most of the dressing. There were not two square inches of the surface of the leg that was not suppurating. I cut a piece of cheese-cloth the proper shape to fit the leg, and spread it about half an inch thick with althio. With this I enveloped the leg and then spread on more althio. I then wrapped the leg in absorbent cotton, applied the cheese-cloth over all, and sewed on tight. It may well be imagined that the young man was pretty well tired out by this time. I put him in bed, injecting one-fourth grain of morphine to relieve pain and quiet nervousness. He rested well that night, after which he had no pain to speak of. I left the dressing on forty-eight hours. In removing it I slit up one side, cotton and all, with a pair of shears, and it peeled off easily, the althio coming off with the cotton. After washing the leg with pure water, we found that a new layer of epidermis, resembling mucous membrane, had formed over the entire leg, except an irregular patch about two by four inches on the anterior and outer surface, and a patch about one by three inches on the calf, which were still suppurating. I put on another dressing, which I did not remove for three days, when we found the entire leg healed. I applied the third dressing, and the next

day, just one week from his arrival, the young man took the train for Salt Lake City. I heard from him afterwards, and he reported that there was no perceptible scar.

In pelvic cellulitis, congestion of the ovaries, salpingitis and dysmenorrhœa, I have had most satisfactory results. In any case of inflammation, congestion or engorgement, it is the ideal application. It is perfectly bland and unirritating and aseptic. I do not pretend to understand the philosophy of its action. But I am inclined to attribute a large share of the beneficial effect to the great affinity glycerine has for water. Althio is composed largely of glycerine, and being held in contact with the inflamed part absorbs a large amount of the fluids from the tissues. This, together with the pressure and consequent rest of the parts, with equitable temperature, relieves engorgement and favors resolution."

People's Party.—One of the leading principles of the People's Party is embodied in the following motto taken from its National Platform. "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none." The spirit of this party is opposition to class legislation and monopoly. Should it gain control of affairs of state in California, we need have no uneasiness about legislation interfering with our privileges as a portion of the medical profession. American Medicine will never suffer at the hands of the American people. A few legislators of the People's Party have been tried and proven. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Think of this election day.

Exchange?—Dr. H. Webster, 1065 Washington Street, Oakland, California, will give a copy of Webster's Principles of Medicine, in exchange for the December, 1885, number of the CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL. Anyone wishing to make this exchange will please address as above.

The meeting of the State Society will be very interesting. None should miss it. November 21st and 22nd.

State Society Soon at Hand.

Less than a month from the time the present issue of the JOURNAL is received and read by its subscribers, the time for the session of 1894 of the State Society will be at hand. It will be well therefore, to herewith issue a gentle reminder to our Eclectic physicians not to forget its date, nor neglect to arrange their business so that they will be able to attend the meeting. Let us see if we cannot make it as lively as an old fashioned "destrict" school spelling bee, away back in the "twenties" or "forties" as you may be willing to term it.

This ought to be assured because we have a great many old school "marms" of both sexes amongst the practitioners "on our list".

"And we never will be missed" from our accustomed haunts for the few days required to attend, as much as we have a fear that we shall be. Perchance, there will be those who may be happy in the thought that we have left town, even though it be but a temporary absence; if for no other reason than to please our fellow man in this respect we should all make the attempt to take the vacation.

I can, however assure you that the return to your practice will be marked with a feeling of satisfaction that words are inadequate to express; the relief to body and mind which the temporary rest will have brought about, together with the many valuable and interesting facts you will have gained at the conference of physicians and surgeons, will give you food for thought and pleasure for another long year, until we meet again.

The meetings will be held at the College Hall, 1422 Folsom Street, San Francisco, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 21st and 22nd.

It is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance and a very enthusiastic session.

H. B. MEHRMANN, President.

Alameda County Eclectic Medical Association.

Oakland, Cal. Sept. 25th, 1894.

The Alameda County Eclectic Medical Association met in the rooms of the Society, 1065 Washington Street, with the President, Dr. Church, in the chair.

Roll call. Those present were Drs. Church, Derrick, Fearn, Stark, Stone and Turner.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

There being no further business, Dr. Stark read a paper on a case in practice giving more fully the symptoms and treatment of the case reported at the last meeting. The case was a most interesting and peculiar one.

Dr. Turner reported a case of thrush in an infant. Bismuth and salicylate of ammonia were recommended.

Drs Stetson and Stone were appointed essayists for the next regular meeting.

Motion to adjourn put and carried.

L. STONE, M. D. Sec'y.

Oakland, October 9th, 1894.

The Alameda County Eclectic Medical Association met at 1065 Washington Street, with the Vice President, Doctor Fearn in the chair.

The secretary being absent, Dr. Stetson was appointed secretary, pro tem.

At roll call the following members were present, Doctors Fearn, Derrick, Metcalf, Stetson, Turner, Tucker, Van Kirk, and Webster.

Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was omitted.

Dr. Stetson read a paper of some length on Criminal Abortion. All members present freely expressed their earnest coincidence with the views set forth in the paper.

The application of Dr. Lyman T. Brade to become a member of the society was received, and after balloting he was duly declared elected to membership,

On motion the association adjourned to meet October 23d.

Dr. B. Stetson, Sec'y. pro tem.

Change of Time.

The Regular Term of the California Medical College for 1895 will commence the second Monday in January.

New Remedies.

CELERINA—Jas. E. Henley, M. D., Campbelltown, Ga., says:

I have used Celerina with the best results in nervous prostration, resulting from the various neuroses of female diseases, consequent upon female derangements, and in chronic alcoholism. I would specially state, that in my opinion, based upon an experience of twenty-four years in active practice, it has no equal. Some four months since, I was called to see a man who has been upon a protracted spree of three week's duration. The stimulus had been withdrawn, and marked delirium was fast approaching. After first giving a dose of calomel, I prescribed celerina two ounces, bromidia two ounces, directing a teaspoonful every two hours until sleep ensued. The second dose had the desired effect, and at the expiration of five hours, on awakening, he expressed himself as feeling much better, which was very apparent to his relatives and friends. I then continued celerina in teaspoonful doses, every four hours for forty-eight hours, then four times daily for seven days, at the expiration of which time, I dismissed the case. He is now well and hearty, and has no desire for his usual stimulant. Heretofore his sprees

averaged one in every two months, a period having already elapsed, to establish beyond a doubt, the efficacy of this preparation in such cases. I shall continue to prescribe celerina in my practice.

Don't forget the State Society, November 21st and 22nd, College Hall, 1422 Folsom Street, San Francisco.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11th, 1894.
Antikamnia Chemical Company,
St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—I desire to thank you for samples of the drug, often but poorly imitated, made by your firm and known as "Antikamnia".

The adoption of the monogram on the new tablets and the recall of all the old stock from the market, will prove of benefit to you and the many physicians who may hereafter desire to afford relief by its use.

Yours respectfully.

C. E. POSTLEY, M. D.,
1429 11th St. N. W.

Eclectics will regret it all their lives, should they miss the coming session of our State Society, Nov. 21st and 22nd.

EURPOHEN IN THE TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS.—While it is generally conceded that iodoform exerts a very favorable effect upon specific lesions, its objectionable features—unpleasant, penetrating odor, and toxic properties—have militated against its use in many cases. Efforts were therefore made

from time to time to discover a substitute for this drug which would embody its desirable properties and be devoid of its disadvantages. Among the numerous remedies proposed euprophen has been found to meet all the indications of iodoform, and possesses the notable advantages of being free from disagreeable odor and poisonous effects and of having greater adhesive and covering power. In the treatment of syphilitic lesions of the skin and mucous membrane these desirable qualities of euprophen are strikingly exhibited. It forms an impermeable antiseptic cover under which healing takes place promptly without the least irritation. It has been employed with marked success in the local treatment of chancres, condylomata, ulcerating papules and gummata, and owing to its strong adhesive power to mucous membranes it is an ideal application for syphilitic ulcers of the nose, mouth and throat. Euprophen may be applied in a pure state as a dusting powder or in the form of an ointment (ten to fifteen per cent) with vaseline or lanoline. Injections of euprophen dissolved in olive oil (five per cent or more) have also given good results, especially in tertiary specific lesions, and deserves a trial. Euprophen can therefore be recommended as a perfect substitute for iodoform in venereal affections and it is an important addition to our list of topical remedies for the treatment of syphilis in its various stages.

The meeting of the State Society will be very interesting. None should miss it. November 21st and 22nd.

Bureau of Information.

The State Medical Society has opened a "Bureau of Information" regarding locations desirable for physicians and surgeons. Any one knowing of good locations, or desiring

to sell locations, or wishing competent assistants, should communicate with the secretary

Any advertised location in this JOURNAL that has been filled, please notify the secretary, that its publication may be withdrawn

The following locations have been sent in for publication:

COTTONWOOD, SHASTA CO.—It has been reported to this "Bureau" that there is an excellent opening for an Eclectic at the above town.

KNIGHTS FERRY—Twelve miles from Oakdale. No Eclectic in place. Good opening.

SAN FRANCISCO—Two thousand dollars will buy books and instruments worth \$1,000, furniture worth \$1,500, and the good-will of a good paying practice in the city of an Francisco. Office rent free. Reason for selling, ill health. Address, "DOCTOR," California Journal Co., 1420 Folsom st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE, or rent; my home and horse. Only physician and druggist in town. Nearest doctor fifteen miles away. Good R. R. prospects. Will sell everything. Good place for the right man with some money. Address "Physician and Druggist." Bieber Lassen Co. Cal.

BEST LOCATION in the state for a physician with some money. For particulars enquire of Calif. Drug Co. 1420 Folsom St. S.F.

WANTED—A position as substitute, or assistant to a busy general practitioner, or eye and ear specialist. Would accept position in a drug store. Good references. Address: National Medical Exchange, Eckhardt, Indiana.

A good opening in Inyo county. Present physician leaving on account of ill health and advancing years. Apply to John Fearn, M. D., P. O. Box No. 1, Oakland, Cal.

FOR SALE—in the country a Doctors location, consisting of a store and small stock of drugs, a new house with grounds, a horse, buggy, cart and a practice of from \$2500 to \$3000 a year. For particulars enquire of this JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—or to exchange for a home in the country, a city drug store, stock valued at \$1,200, and practice connected with the same, embracing position as Lodge physician to Foresters with drug contract for lodge. Also Physician to Society of the World, a splendid new order. Address, Physician and Druggist, 1401 Church St. San Francisco.

A student (married) desires employment outside of lecture hours. Is an experienced accountant, and all-around business man. Is willing to be generally useful. Can furnish A. No. 1 references.

Address, H. T., 1828 Eagle Avenue, Alameda, Cal.

At Santa Paula, California, there is at present no Eclectic, and the place will furnish an excellent opening.

Also two good locations in the country for active workers.

All letters addressed to the secretary of the "Bureau of Information of Locations" will be answered promptly

J. C. FARMER, M. D., Sec'y,
921 Larkin St.
San Francisco.

Locations for Eclectics.

Cincinnati, O., April 23rd, 1894

Editor, CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL,

Dear Sir:—Pursuant to the request of Alexander Wilder, M. D., Secretary of the National, I enclose you for publication, all of the locations for Eclectic Physicians, which I have received up to the 20th.

Respectfully,

J. K. SCUDDER.

A good town of 3,500 in Kentucky. A middle aged, high-potency Eclectic or low-potency Homœopath preferred. Address with stamp Jas. A. Young, M. D., Hopkinsville, Ky.

Denver, Col. Good office. Address Dr. E. M. McPherson, 2103 Larimer st.

Perin, Ill. Address A. H. Hatton.

Springfield, Neb. Address L. A. Bates.

Stafford, Conn. Address E. M. Douley, M. D., Montville, Conn.

Barry, Pike County, Ill. 2,000 inhabitants. Eclectic just died. Address with stamp, L. A. Coley, Pittsfield, Ill.

Manistique, Mich. 4,000 inhabitants; 6 churches, good schools and roads. Good opening for surgery. Address Dr. O. C. Bowen.

Hartford, Conn. Owing to the death of Dr. H. J. Wiers, there is a good opening for an active Eclectic. Address Mrs. Dr. H. J. Wiers.

Warren, Ind. 2,000 inhabitants. surrounded by a fine farming country. An Eclectic will do well here. Address Sylvanus Finkle, Warren, Ind.

Mian, Ind. Good town, fair country; 42 miles from Cincinnati. No opposition. Address George E. Parsons, M. D., Delaware, Ind.

A good location for an expert operator. Must be an Eclectic, and fully up to the most modern ideas in the treatment of the eye and ear. Address W. F. Curryer, M. D., 32 Massachusetts ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

LOCATIONS IN WASHINGTON. Address W. M. Smith, M. D., Montesano,

Olympia, capital of State; population 5,000 or 6,000.

Seattle, on Puget Sound; the largest and most flourishing town in the State.

Roquiam; on Gray's Harbor; population 800. No Eclectic.

Montesano (county seat), Chihalis Co.; population 1,000.

THE ❖CALIFORNIA❖MEDICAL❖JOURNAL❖

VOL. XV. } SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., NOVEMBER, 1894. { No. 11

D. MACLEAN, M. D., M. E. VAN METER, M. D., C. N. MILLER, M. D.,

EDITORS.

Terms: \$1.50 per annum, In Advance.

The Editors disclaim any responsibility for the statements or opinions of contributors.

Expression is essential to growth. We cordially invite all Eclectic physicians who would keep abreast with the times to make frequent use of our columns.

To insure accuracy, employ the typewriter when possible. Otherwise prepare manuscript with care, re-writing when necessary; be kindly thoughtful of the Editor and compositor, and do your own drudgery—time is money.

This JOURNAL will be issued on the first day of the month.

Let all communications be addressed, and money orders made payable to the CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL, 1422 Folsom Street, San Francisco, California.

Editorial.

Our Journal.

The readers of OUR JOURNAL are busy, practical men and women; working hard to cure the sick. Success in this, means a successful life. Whatever will be of assistance in the sick room is just that much more capital for the doctor to use in his business. OUR JOURNAL is anxious to cash liberally all drafts for this kind of capital.

A great store of valuable experience and knowledge is lost every year because not recorded.

Ladies and gentlemen, Eclectics all and each, what do you know that would make an honest, ambitious, hard-working doctor more successful in his business? What do you know that would help him to alleviate suffering, that would help him to make Eclecticism more popular, and that would put dollars into his pocket?

Tell it to OUR JOURNAL and we will pass it around.

We *can succeed* as doctors if we will; and, may we repeat, when we have conquered in the sick room, we have subdued the earth.

The popularity of OUR JOURNAL, in which all Eclectics are interested, will depend entirely upon the amount of knowledge we keep in circulation. This is clearly shown by the two letters that appear below.

Remember, we can help ourselves to the best the world affords when we have secured that attainable talisman, skill.

{ Hicksville, Ohio.
{ October 18th, 1894.

Editor CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find two dollars to apply on my subscription account. I take all the Eclectic journals and I think OUR JOURNAL is the best that comes to my office.

Yours very truly,

JACOB HULL, M. D.

{ Los Angeles, California.
{ October 19th, 1894.

Editor CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find amount of my subscription for 1895. OUR JOURNAL is bristling with good things. Am very glad to see Professor Gere's valuable papers on Calo-

practic Surgery. There is, in many ways, too much mutilating in our present surgery.

I have Professor Webster's new work and am pleased with it. It is more like my own practice than any of the other Eclectic works.

Am pleased with OUR JOURNAL's idea of less fighting in a general way of our "Reg." neighbors. Let it be reserved for specific cases, and then let the knife be used under an anæsthetic. But no more hurting blows could be given than truths from past history.

Long live OUR JOURNAL!

Fraternally,

O. S. LAWS, M. D.

"Stick to your Mother, Tom, Whenever you're away"—
"Congeal to your State Society"—would be as sweet a lay.
College Hall, November 21st. and 22nd.

Change of Time.

The next Regular Session of the California Medical College will begin on the fourteenth day of January, 1895, and continue six months, after which the regular session in each year will begin in October and end in May. This change is made for the purpose of holding the sessions in winter instead of summer, the winter being a more desirable season for anatomical pursuits. It is also considered desirable by the Board of Trustees to conform to the practice of Eastern Colleges, and our own Public Schools and Universities.

The session commencing in January next will be the last three years Course in the College. With the session open-

ing in October a four years course will be adopted. The College realizes that it has passed the days of trouble, and feels its strength to press on to a higher standard of education. It thanks its friends for past support and hopes for continued confidence in its aims to raise medical education to a higher plane. Students are desired, but only such as have good and satisfactory education need apply. MAC

The meeting of the State Society will be very interesting. None should miss it. November 21st and 22nd.

Professor J. Rodes Buchanan.

We are glad to learn that Doctor Buchanan expects hereafter to reside in California, his home being now in San Jose. In the parent school of Eclecticism, he was the Dean of the Faculty. Throughout his long life, he has been a patient, persistent worker, and a hard student. Although his efforts have been mainly directed to the developing of his discoveries in Sarcognomy, his heart has ever been in the right place, and Eclectics of this Coast will all accord the doctor a hearty welcome.

Don't forget the State Society, November 21st and 22nd, College Hall, 1422 Folsom Street, San Francisco.

The Ward Malt Extract.

We wish to call the especial attention of the profession to this excellent new California product.

The value of Malt Extract in wasting diseases has long been recognized by physicians of all schools. This being the case, it ought only to be known that the Ward Malt Extract is beyond all doubt the best in the market to ensure its rapid and general introduction. We invite careful attention to the statements of the Ward Malt Extract Company as found in our advertising columns.

Reception.

Take notice! The graduating exercises and reception are to take place a week later than the dates given in our last issue. The commencement exercises will occur on the evening of Wednesday, November 21st, and the reception will be given on the evening following, Thursday, November 22nd. We trust that all who attend the meeting of the State Society will consider these two evenings engaged.

Eclectics will regret it all their lives, should they miss the coming session of our State Society, Nov. 21st and 22nd.

Change of Time.

The Regular Term of the California Medical College for 1895 will commence the second Monday in January.

BOOK NOTES.

THE POCKET ANATOMIST. By C. Henri Leonard, A. M., M. D., Professor of Gynæcology, Detroit College of Medicine. Leather, 300 pages, 193 illustrations, postpaid \$1.00. The Illustrated Medical Journal Company, Publishers, Detroit, Mich.

The 18th edition of this popular anatomy is now before us; it is printed upon thin paper and bound in flexible leather so as to be specially handy for the pocket. The illustrations are photo-engraved from the English edition of Gray's Anatomy, so are exact as to their details. Three large editions have been sold in England, testifying to its popularity there and some sixteen thousand copies have been sold in this country. It briefly describes each artery, vein, nerve, muscle and bone, beside the several special organs of the body. It contains more illustrations than any of the other small anatomies.

HOME TREATMENT FOR CATARRHS AND COLDS.

A handy guide for the prevention, care and treatment of catarrhal troubles, cold in the head, sore throat, hay fever, hoarseness, etc. Adapted for use in the households, and for vocalists, clergymen, lawyers, actors, lecturers, etc. By Leonard A. Desser, M. D., visiting Laryngologist to St. Mark's Hospital, and to Mt. Sinai Hospital Dispensary, etc. Illustrated. Home Series Publishing Company, P. O. Box 1406, New York.

The topics discussed in this little book are of more than ordinary interest to the general reader in view of the prevalence of catarrhal troubles in this country, owing to our variable atmospheric conditions. In simple language, devoid of technical verbiage, the author describes the structure and functions of the nose, throat and ear, the various affections

of these organs, their causation and symptoms, prevention and treatment.

To afford an idea of the scope of this work, we subjoin a list of the principal topics: Acute and chronic catarrhs of the nose, foreign bodies in the nose, nose bleeding, hay fever, influenza, diseases of the mouth and the care of the teeth, acute and chronic sore throat, diseases of the tonsils, hints to vocalists and public speakers, acute and chronic inflammations of the lower throat, enlarged glands of the neck, whooping cough, mumps, false croup, hints on the care of the ear, affections of the external and internal ear, wax and foreign bodies in the ear, and deafness.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES ON HUMAN EMBRYOLOGY.

An Introduction to the Study of Obstetrics and Gynæcology. For Medical Students and Practitioners. With a glossary of Embryological Terms. By Walter Porter Manton, M. D., Professor of Clinical Gynæcology and Lecturer on Obstetrics in the Detroit College of Medicine; Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, of the British Zoological Society, American Microscopical Society, etc. Illustrated with Seventy Outline Drawings and Photo-engravings. 12mo, Cloth, 126 pages, interleaved for adding notes and other illustrations, \$1.25 net. F. A. Davis Company, Publishers, 1914-16 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The author furnishes in this work to students of medicine and practitioners, an outline of the principal facts in human Embryology. The book is admirably arranged for the class room; blank pages are provided for lecture notes and a glossary of the principal words and terms used in Embryology for reference. In addition to chapters on the anatomy and development of the embryo are sections on "Menstruation", "Changes in the Maternal Organism incident to Pregnancy" and "Practical Work". It is a text-book that will find its way into many colleges.

DYNAMICAL THERAPEUTICS.

(853 Octavo Pages.)

A WORK DEVOTED TO THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF SPECIFIC MEDICATION,
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE NEWER REMEDIES; WITH A CLINICAL
INDEX, ADAPTING IT TO THE NEEDS OF THE BUSY PRACTITIONER.

BY HERBERT T. WEBSTER, M. D., ASSISTED BY J. U. LLOYD, PH. D.,
AND K. O. FOLTZ, M. D.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS INDICATE THE ESTIMATE PLACED UPON IT:

"It is a work that should be in the hands of every practitioner who is desirous of being abreast of the times in a knowledge of the specific action, of not only the newer remedies, but many of the older ones. All men of thought, no matter what their school may be, are to-day looking towards indications for the use of drugs under certain pathological conditions. Our school leads, with Professor Webster far in advance." D. MACLEAN, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics, and Dean of California Medical College.

"There are so many books published now, and so few of them contain anything new, or are written in a way to show that the author had a comprehension of his own, that to me it is refreshing to read so much that indicates original investigation as is in Prof. Webster's book. I refer to this work now more frequently than to all others, in prescribing for my patients. If every Eclectic would subscribe for this book, he would be doing himself more good, so far as a medical library is concerned, than by any other investment." F. CORNWALL, M. D., Prof. Ophthalmology, Laryngology and Otology, California Medical College.

"I find your Dynamical Therapeutics a valuable work of reference, and have recommended it to the students as one of the first books to purchase." J. W. HAMILTON, M. D., Professor of Gynecology, California Medical College.

"I have had your works placed in our coming Catalogue (now in press). I know the value of your Principles of Medicine, and take it for granted that your other works are equally good. Though I have never seen them, I know their author." W. F. CURRYER, M. D., Prof. Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Dean of the Eclectic College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Please allow me to offer my sincere thanks for the good work you have done for us in your Dynamical Therapeutics. It is my constant companion, is always on my desk, and not a day passes that I do not refer to it at least once, often many times. The work should be in the hands of all our physicians, and all others, also. LYMAN WATKINS, M. D., Professor of Physiology in the Eclectic Medical Institute.

"I have improved the opportunity to scan your book, and have read it from cover to cover. You have given the profession a splendid work, and made a valuable contribution to its literature. I have always admired your style, and find throughout your book the same pleasing excellence that is found in all your writings. You have collected from different sources,—Eclectic, Homœopathic and Old School,—the newest and best in therapeutics, and presented it in a condensed and practical form. Your Clinical Index is of particular convenience and value as a ready reference, that is appreciated by the busy man. I congratulate you on your success." J. A. MUNK, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

"Your book reached me, in perfect order, some days ago, and I have it on my desk. I have already made some satisfactory and happy references in clinical work. It is just what I want." W. K. MOCK, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"Your Therapeutics is constantly on my desk; it does not get a chance to rest in the book case. It represents just the method of practice which I have evolved for my own use out of the various schools, even to the dosage that you give, so I find it especially valuable." H. P. NOTTAGE, M. D., Bristol, Mass.

"I have examined the work closely, and am very much pleased with the clearness, and complete classification of subjects. It is certainly unique in character, and I have perused it with much interest and satisfaction." W. B. STEERE, M. D., Des Moines, Ia.

The above are unsolicited expressions of commendation, mostly from purchasers.
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ASEPSIN SOAP



MEDICINAL USES OF ASEPSIN SOAP.

FOR THE SKIN.—The antiseptic qualities of Asepsin and Borate of Sodium make this soap desirable for the preservation of the dermal tissues, and to remove and prevent cutaneous blemishes. It is valuable for roughness of the skin, acne, comedones, milium, blackheads, greasiness of skin, for softening and preventing roughness and chapping of the face. It corrects abnormalities of the sebaceous glands, thereby regulating the lubrication of the skin, and is further useful to repair dermal tissues when they have been subjected to the deleterious action of chalks and cosmetic lotions.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES.—For the following skin affections it may be used freely with marked benefit: Acne vulgaris et rosacea, seborrhoea, eczematous eruption, herpes, psoriasis, prurigo, syphilitic eruptions, dermatitis, ulcerations, pruritic conditions, parasitic diseases, as scabies, for the relief of rhus poisoning, and for the removal of pediculi. A clean skin is necessary in any course of medication, and Asepsin Soap is a rational cleanser.

IN SURGERY.—The surgeon will find it valuable for cleansing the patient as well as the operator's hands, sponges and instruments. For its cleansing and antiseptic effects it may be employed in wounds of all kinds, chilblains, bed sores, ulceration, pustules, and for removing offensive and irritating discharges, and as a foot wash.

IN GYNÆCOLOGY.—It is useful in irritating and offensive discharges concomitant to diseases of females, giving rise to pruritic and inflammatory conditions. Leucorrhoea, simple vaginitis and vulvitis, ulcerations and pruritus vulvæ, are conditions in which it is particularly indicated.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—In the exanthemata it should be employed to hasten desquamation thereby shortening the period of contagiousness and hastening convalescence.

At the time I received the Asepsin Soap, I was suffering intensely from pruritus ani, and had already tried with scarcely even temporary relief, all—nearly all—the standard remedies for this well-known ailment. I was well-nigh crazed with the intolerable itching, pricking, sticking, gnawing, biting, burning pain. I had been nearly sleepless for several nights, and I was so busily engaged with my professional work all day long that it seemed to me that life was a burden, and I could get no rest at night. I frequently sprang from my bed, and ran wildly, crazily anywhere;—suicide would not be strange in anyone in such a condition.

Your Asepsin Soap I used without faith, but with astonishing and almost immediate relief and ease. I think I have never before recommended any special preparation, but nothing less than gratitude is due you for this benefit, and that gratitude I express most heartily now. I have delayed this letter many weeks, but I am still as thankful as ever, for my suffering was of a kind not to be forgotten.

PAUL T. BUTLER, M. D., Alamo, Michigan

ASEPSIN SOAP IS NOW READY FOR THE MARKET.

PRICE, \$1.40 PER DOZEN.

For toilet purposes, a cake of ordinary soap of this size is sold for 25 cents. In order to introduce it, on receipt of 40 cents in postage stamps, we will, for a time send one-fourth dozen cakes by mail to any physician who has not previously purchased it. Send for a quarter dozen, and you will never employ or recommend any other soap, either for toilet or medicinal purposes. Ask your druggist to keep it in stock. Address

**LLOYD BROTHERS,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

A Good Appetite



indicates a good digestion. Conversely, a poor appetite indicates an impaired digestive power. LACTO-PEPTINE ELIXIR WITH GENTIAN AND CHLORIDE OF IRON acts as a helper both to the appetite and digestion, and thus, indirectly, improves all the nutritive processes. A general tonic effect is also obtained from the chalybeate action of the Iron. This preparation is particularly indicated in all *atonic* conditions of the digestive organs. This reasoning is but that of laymen, but physicians tell us that we are correct.

THE N. Y. PHARMACAL ASSOCIATION,

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

YONKERS, N. Y.